## WORK OF THE TRICKSTERS

The Political Schemes of Democrats Are Ruinous to Labor Organizations.

Workingmen Who Are Not Slow in Express ing Opinions of the Acts of Some Members of the Labor Day Committee.

When the hired heelers of the Democratic State central committee start out to disturb the non-partisan character of labor organizations the first thing they look after is to pass the word along the line of people of their own ilk to attend an assembly or labor union on a certain night. It is understood by them what is to be accomplished, but the Republican members of the organization are wholly disregarded, and if any of them learn of the meeting it is by accident. It was, no doubt, through this means that the meeting of District Assembly 106, K. of L., which is represented as having passed resolutions denunciatory of the Republican nominees was called last Friday night. When the Knights of Labor and the members of other workingmen's organizations are deft to express themselves without the interference of such men as Gruelle and Gould, no politics will be allowed in any of their meetings, but unfortunately these self-styled leaders, who never work themselves except for the Democratic party, and only then for reward, are always about, and by falsehoods, misrepresentations, trickery, and if they will not answer, outright buildozing, have around them enough men of their own kind to help them do their bidding. But they never go to extremes unless they have a majority two to one. Their courage is only in the superiority of numbers, gained by not letting Republican workingmen, and the many others who oppose bringing politics into the Knights of Labor or labor unions, know what they intend to do.

When District Assembly 106 met Friday night, the Democrats had possession of the room, and the meeting was scarcely five minutes old before a Democrat, to the surprise of those who are strengously opposed to anything like politics being introduced into an assembly meeting, offered two resolutions denouncing the Republican nominees. A number of men arose to a point of order, when Klinesmith, the Gruelle gang, who was in the chair, told him to state it, and when he had gone far enough to indicate that he intended to protest against the introduction of politics into an assembly, a Democrat arose, and while proclaiming there was nothing political in the resolutions, passed at once into a violent speech against Republicans. One Republican again tried to be heard, but he was stopped by another one of the crowd, who also spoke in bitter terms against Harrison and Morton. The resolutions were then ostensibly passed, but not by any means unanimously, as it has been reported Not only Republicans, but others who saw the wrong that was being done to the order voted against them. This outrage, which is in keeping with that perpetuated under the name of the State Federation of Labor, is to be considered by the local assemblies.

This matter was referred to last night at the meeting of the grand marshal's staff to consider details connected with the Labor day parade, The meeting occurred at the Labor Signal office, but all of the staff was not present. General Kneffer, A. J. Wilson, of the Labor Signal; District Master Workman Klinesmith, of the Knight of Labor; A. J. Mankin, Perry Huey, J. N. Huey, Arthur Perry Huey, J. N. Huey, Arthur Rhodes and a Mr. Johnson were there. The meeting was not called to order. While those present were waiting for the arrival of the remainder of the staff the discussion concerning the resolutions said to have been adopted by the district assembly occupied the entire evening. It was not difficult to see the political preferences of those present. Although both the Hueys were very bitter in denunciation of the political action taken by the two blg labor societies, they said they were mot allied to any party, but had at heart the interests of laboring men above anything else. When the question of the expense of the parade on labor day was referred to, J. N. Huey observed: "I do not believe in putting \$4 or \$5 anto the parade that day if it is to be turned

anto a political affair, as I have heard that it is

to be. When we went into this the committee

guaranteed that there should be nothing of a

political nature about it." To this Mr. Wilson replied: "If anybody has worked harder for the success of the parade shan I have I would like to see him. And if there is anything political about it I tell you candidly I don't know it. I have told the business men to whom I have been speaking regarding the matter that nothing of a political nature will be tolerated. The parade is merely to advertise business and to show how large our interests are. I know that the speakers will have too good sense to say anything about politics. So far as Governor Gray is concerned, he is not to be there. Mayor Denny will make the opening address. As re-gards Congressman Bynum I will say this: I vrote to Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the mational legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, asking him to send me a representative speaker for the occasion. He replied by recommending Congressman Bynum, saying that he was better posted on K. of L. legislation in Congress than any other man. Mr. Bynum has assured us that he will not speak on the

labor legislation in Congress." Mr. Huey remarked: "The president of the executive board says that Mr. Bynum is to speak on tariff reform." "He will not," said Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Mankin called attention to the fact that Mayer Denny was to make the opening speech. and that no other Republican was to follow, so that, if Mr. Bynum should make remarks of a political nature, there would be no one to reply to them. Mr. Wilson then promptly offered to put Mr. Bynum down as the opening speaker. He also called on General Knefler to testify as to the political significance of the coming labor General Knefler said: "Mr. Wilson came to

my office recently and asked me if I would consent to serve as grand marshal on the occasion. After thinking over the matter for a few moments I told him that if I could be of any servdee I would gladly serve. You knew my politics, Mr. Wilson, and I asked you if the occasion was to have any political significance. You replied that it would not, in any shape or form. 12 then said, all right." Mr. Rhodes then said: "I can tell you right now that the foot parade, at least, is going to be a failure. The Carpenters' Union will not turn

"That's a mistake," Mr. Wilson replied.
"No, it is not," Mr. Rhodes continued, "they have so decided, and there will be other unions doing the same way. As for myself, I shall not serve as assistant marshal under the existing

Mr. Klinesmith said, "you ought to have gone to Gen. Kneffer and given in your resignation. He is the grand marshal."

"But I was appointed by the committee," Mr. Rhodes retorted. "I would like to see the day properly observed, but under the existing cirsumstances I will not take a hand in it." "I have acted conscientiously in the matter," said Mr. Wilson, "and I don't see how you can

blame me for what has been done." "We don't blame you," replied Mr. Mankin; "we blame the two organizations which are supposed to be devoted exclusively to the interests of the laboringmen, but which have turned Shemselves into political organizations." "What have they to do with the committee?"

Mr. Wilson asked with some asperity. "Why, they've got a good deal to do with it," said Perry Huey. "Isn't it generally underriet 106 have this demonstration in hand? And do you suppose that we are going to stand like a lot of dummies and be pulled around by the ogse! No, sir. When those resolutions condemning General Harrison were passed by Central Labor Union and District 106-"

"Those resolutions had nothing to do with this parade," hastily said Mr. Klinesmith. Several of the others replied in unison to this, and it was evident that some of the debaters were growing quite warm. Mr. Perry Huey, who had kept quiet during the early part of the debate, was evidently more worked up than any the others. He was pacing floor, endeavoring to restrain his indignation, which seemed to increase every mament. At one moment he would be apparently accusing Measts. Klinesmith and Wilson of directly assisting in passing the odious resolutions referred to, and at others of hitting over their shoulders at the Central Union and K. of "They ought to have more respect for our feelings," said he, "than to pass such resolutions in a campaign. If these organizations want to get rid of all the Republicans in their ranks. all right, but they are not considering the interest of labor when they do it. It was a sorry

day for the cause of labor when that action was "Why, those resolutions won't effect a dozen votes in the whole city," said Mr. Klinesmith, in a conciliatory tone. "No, I know they wont," said Mr. Huey ex-

every word with a blow on the table. "They wont affect any votes in this city because every body knows where they came from and what they were for. They know it was merely a dodge of you fellows to make votes for the Democrats away from here. You thought that by indorsing Cleveland you would send reports all over the country that the laboring men in Indianapolis were against Harrison. You didn't expect to make any votes in

this county by it."
Some of Mr. Huey's friends here pulled him sside and told him not to say too much. Mr. Klinesmith was evidently worried by the way things were going. He was next taken to task by Mr. Mankin, who spoke with less vehenience, however, than Mr. Huey, for not having ruled the resolutions out of order when they were presented in District 106. "You know I begged you to do it," said Mr. Mankin. Mr. Klinesmith's reply was that the Harrison resolutions were introduced during the Chicago convention, but withdrawn; to which Mr. Mankin said: "Oh don't try to tell us the history of those resolu-

tions-we know all about them." Several attempts had been made to change the talk, and finally it was done; the question of preparations for the parade coming up. It only furnished opportunity to Mr. Rhodes to renew his resignation as an assistant marshal, and he told Mr. Wilson to take his name off the list. Mr. Wilson tried to dissuade him, which precipitated a debate between himself and Mr. Perry Huey, during which the former lost his temper, and gathering his hat left the room, declaring he would have nothing more to do with the matter. A. J. Huey and Mr. Mankin also resigned as assistant marshals, which led Mr. Klinesmith to say: "If you gentlemen don't serve it will merely leave vacancies for us to fill.

"Very well," said Mr. Huey, "you gentlemen can't just take this affair completely into your own hands. We will not hinder you in any In this way the meeting broke up.

TESTIMONY OF A NEIGHBOR. An Indianapolis Man Chats About the Re publicans' Choice.

E. F. Claypool, of Indianapolis, stopped over Sunday at the Wayne Hotel, on his return from an extended tour through the East. He is acquainted with General Harrison, and resides near the latter's home in Indianapolis. "The stories told about General Harrison's

brusque or even rude nature are without foundation," said Mr. Claypool last night. He is a man of great dignity, but those who become well acquainted with him testify to his genial and hearty nature. He is generous in the extreme, a liberal giver to the church, and in consequence has thousands of friends to repudiate the stories about his being unapproachable.

"Popular! That word hardly expresses the favor with with he is viewed by his own people, not only in Indianapolis but throughout the State. Before the campaign is through there will be no county that will not have sent its big delegations to the General's home. They swarm into Indianapolis daily by the thonsands, and it is a seven days' wonder to the General's friends that, after the ordeal of hand-shaking which he has undergone, his 'good right hand has not been paralyzed. To any one who is cognizant of Gen. Harrison's personal popularity talk of 'cool receptions' is the veriest bosh. None can reproach his character. Even those who differ with him politically bear testimony to his aprightness. You remember the Indianapolis Sentinel tried to make a little mud cling to the General's record, but ex-Senator Mc-Donald-'Honest Joe'-told them that it was no use trying to impeach Harrison's character and that they would have to attack him on the issue of

"In Indiana Harrison is known to possess marked abilities as a statesman, coupled with high legal attainments, altogether a thoroughbred Republican, who was ever at his post when party called. It is for these reasons that he has been honored in the past.

"The ability of the Republicans to carry Indiana has been strengthened by the increased importance of the manufactures to the State. Mechanics, miners, railroad men, and the working class generally, are enthusiastic in organizing clubs. There is no State in the Union where the workingmen are better informed on the questions of the day. Those who bolted the party in 1884 have returned, and many Democrats have renounced their allegiance to Cleve-

"I was impressed with the idea while in Connecticut that that State, too, can be carried by the Republicans with proper work. There is a current toward protection which portends victory for us. I hear that Carlisle will challenge Blaine to a debate on the tariff question. I was in Boston at the great ovation tendered the plumed knight, and my impression is that Carlisle will flad he has undertaken more than he can perform, provided he finds himself honored by an acceptance of his challenge."

THE STRIKE OF 1877.

How the Railroad Men of Fort Wayne Were Treated by Democratic Officials.

Fort Wayne Gazette. On Monday, July 23, 1877, Charles A. Zollinger, then Mayor of Fort Wayne, issued a proclamation denouncing the men on the Pittsburg road at this point who had struck against a reduction of wages as law-breakers and criminals, closing his remarkable effusion as follows: The law must and shall be vindicated. Now, unless you quietly disperse at once I will see that you are not only punished, but compel you to disperse by the

strong arm of the law.

Remember, this language was not used toward vicious tramp element, but was especially intended for men whose homes were in this city. not one of whom had threatened life or property. On the other hand, they had for two or three days patrolled the yards of the company to protect it against loss. Sheriff Charles A. Munson telegraphed Governor Williams for troops to put the threat into effect, but was resoldiery until the civil powers of city and county had been exhausted. This refusal, it is now plain, alone prevented bloodseed. Now comes the application of the above. Eleven years afterward the party to which both gentlemen at that time belonged, and of which they are to-day leading members (the first, United States pension agent and the second, a candidate for Auditor of State seeks to array the laboring men of the country against the Republican party because its presidential candidate, like a good citizen, answered the call of a Democratic Governor, and joined a

"to protect life and property against the attacks of a vicious foreign (tramp) element."

militia company organized-not to put into effect such bloodthirsty threats as quoted above

-but as stated in the Governor's official call,

Mr. Blaine and His Speeches. Boston Special.

Mr. Blaine is so particular about the publication of his speeches now-a-days that stenographers do not like to be assigned to report him. He inveriaby gathers the short-hand men around him after he has finished talking, and looks over their copy as fast as it is written out. His speech at Portland, about which there has been so much newspaper criticism, was revised for the telegraph wire by Mr. Blaine, who found it necessary to make some by no means essential changes. His Augusta speech was revised in his library after 10 P. M., and so much time was used up in the operation that the speech arrived in many newspaper offices too late for publication. It is said that Mr. Blame's reason for insisting upon this privilege is that his impulsiveness while addressing an audience in sympathy with him sometimes causes him to say things he regrets when he sees them in cold

Full of Enthusiasm.

If all the traveling men in this country are as earnest as the Peoria boys the victory of Harrison and Morton will be greater than their most sanguine friends have dared to hope for.

Dou't Do This Again. Philadelphia North American.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana is said to have written several poems. He stanza very good chance of being elected, too.

The Fact of the Matter. The third party is unfortunate in having for some of its leaders and speakers a lot of unscrupulous adventurers and stupid liars.

"The Last Chance of the Season" IS AUG. 28, VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY. Niagara Falls and return, only \$5. Lake Chautauqua and return, only \$4 50. Toronto and return, only \$6.

Thousand Islands and return, with boat ride on the St. Lawrence, only \$10. Remember the date-Tuesday, Aug. 28-and the route is via the popular Bee-line railway, with elegant coaches, reclining chair care and sleepers through without change. No other route is so well prepared to comfortably care for | previously rescued never came up again. Niagara Falls excursionists as the Bee-line. Get your tickets at Bates House, Union Depot, or No. 1384 South Illinois street.

Haif Rates to Oskaloosa, Ia-. VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RAILWAY. The Bee-line (Indianapolis & St. Louis railway) will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., on Sept. 3 to 10, at the rate of \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days returning. For full particulars call at Bee-line ticket offices, No. 2 | forts of living. It is a great educating influ-

T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER

The Steamer City of Chester Run Into in San Francisco Bay by the Oceanica.

The Latter Receives Very Little Damage, but the Former Sinks in a Few Minutes and Thirty-Four Persons Lose Their Lives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 -One of the most

terrible marine disasters that ever occurred on the Pacific coast happened in the Bay of San Francisco, a short distance from the Golden Gate, about 10 o'clock this morning. The steamer City of Chester left her dock here at 9:30, and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks, and waved adieus to friends who had gathered on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the heads encountered the thick fog so peculiar in that locality. Captain Wallace, of the City of Chester, began blowing his steamer's whistle to warn all vessels of his approach. The Chester proceeded cautiously on her course, till off Fort Point, where the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water. Captain Wallace answered the signal, and gave the proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in a moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog. The Oceanic had just arrived from Kong Kong and Yokohama, and was moving up the bay to the dock. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility for the latter to escape. cabin passengers were nearly all deck, and the captain, seeing danger, called to them to prepare for a shock. A panic ensued at once, particularly among the women and children, of whom there was a large number. The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side at the gangway. The shock was terrific; her prow cut into the Chester's upper works, and then crushed down to the bulwarks, tearing great timbers and iron plates, and breaking into the staterooms and the cabins. The wildest confusion prevailed among the passengers, who crowded together, some shricking for fear, others praying for help. The bow of the Oceanic crushed into the middle section of the Chester, cutting her almost into halves, and causing her to reel under the terrible blow. While the vessels were locked a number of the Chester's passengers were passed up over the Oceanic's bow, and rescued in this way, but as soon as the large steamer could clear herself she swung round and immediately began to lower her boats. At the moment of the shock most of the officers and crew of the Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterwards that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard the Oceanic, and left the passengers to cut away the boats. One of these was lowered as soon as possible, and numbers of passengers taken off. Others provided themselves with lifepreservers, and jumped everboard; the greater portion, however, were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to settle immediately after the collision. Torrents of water rushed into her hold, and in a few minutes after the collision the Chester disappeared and sank in fifty fathoms of water. Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boats, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again.

As soon as it was known around the bay that a collision had occurred, a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions went to the scene and rendered what service they could in picking up the living or the dead who were floating among the wreckage. The greatest loss of life was believed to have occurred among the steerage passengers, of whom there were twenty-three aboard. Only two of these were accounted for late this afternoon, and it is believed the others were lost. They were in the hold or on the lower decks of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of their danger or render them any assistance afterward. The cabin passengers numbered sev enty, and of these ten are lost. Three of the crew are also lost. The names of the cabin pass-

engers lost are as follows: G. W. ANDERSON, Oakland, Cal. MRS. S. E. PRATER, San Diego. MRS. C. H. HARNEY, Eureka, Cal. J. A. HAMPTON and wife, Virginia, Ney. C. S. DAVIS, Springville, Cal. MISS DAVIS, his neice. J. GREEN, Napa, Cal. MISS MEECH and MISS PORTER.

The following members of the crew were lost: E. R. CHAMBERS, steward.

ADAM RICHMOND. None of the survivors were landed until after l o'clock, and at a late hour this afternoon there was still much doubt as to the number of those

Captain Walliace, master of the Chester, was among those who had narrow escapes from death. He said: "I was standing on the bridge, and the Chester was feeling her way out through the fog, blowing her whistles regularly. When the Oceanie's whistle was heard we answered her, and I supposed we would get clear all right. I had an idea she was on our port side somewhere and I answered her accordingly. I took proper steps to avoid her, and I suppose she thought she was clear of us. Suddenly her great black bull came up out o the fog. There was no human possibility of getting out of the way, and the passengers were got ready for the shock. The crash on the Chester was something horrible. The Oceanic struck us on the port side, near the gang plank. After the shock I hardly know what happened I saw that the upper works of the Chester were apparently knocked off, and the cabins were splintered into kindling wood. The wreck was scattered about in every way. I had a hard struggle to get through the crowds, and the people seemed unmanageable. It was a difficult matter for the Oceanic to pick the people up, but her officers did splendid work. It was not four minutes after the collision that the steamer went down. She filled so rapidly it was impossible to get the passengers on the Oceanic, and when she started to go down she went with a rush. I was among those on her. They had to go down like the rest of us. I was lucky in getting hold of a bit of wreckage. I went under, and the next I knew I was at the surface, with wreckage of every conceivable sort about me. On every side of me people were in the water, some of them calm, doing their best, and others wildly struggling. I do not think many of those people were saved. I was picked up. I do not see how the disaster could have been averted. The vessels came together in such a thick fog that it was barely possible to see."

Captain Metcalf, of the Oceanic, made this statement: "We were entering port this morning, with the weather foggy. I was on deck myself, as is customary in entering port. We were steering ajmid-channel course, when I observed a steamer about two points on the starboard, whose whistle we had beard some time previous. She was going at a high rate of speed, while we were proceeding slowly. immediately gave orders to starboard the helm and gave two blasts of the whistle, which was responded to, but through some mistake she ported instead of starboarding, and the collision occurred. The Oceanic was going slow at the time. The steamer, which we then recognized as the City of Chester, had in some manner turned broad side, and we struck her on the port side abaft the fore rigging. The passengers on board immediately made a rush and many clambered on board. We, in the meantime, threw over life buoys, and lowered our boats. By this means we rescued about fifty or sixty persons. In about five minutes after the collision the Chester went down, taking one of our boats down in the whirlpool. The third officer, who was in command, and the crew came up and were picked up, but a lady whom they had

A Hint to Blaine. Washington Post.

With all his splendid brilliancy, Mr. Blaine might be profited by studying the speeches of General Harrison.

Cheap Postage.

New York Tribune. Cheap postage means a rapid diffusion of intelligence, and a decided increase in the comforts of living. It is a great educating influence. It is natural that the Republican party,
which is the party of intelligence, should favor

paid last year a greater dividend than 8 per
cent., and that at least eight of them paid no
dividends at all, and have not paid any for
years. I know of seven starch factories which

NEW YORE, Aug 15. citedly, as he walked over and stood in front of Bates House, Union Depot, and 138; South Illithe district masterworkman and emphasized nois street. T. C. PECK, P. A. which is the party of intelligence, should favor

it, and that the Democratic party, which is the party of ignorance, should oppose it. Republican orators will do well to remind their hearers that a Republican Congress will mean one-cent

THE STARCH INDUSTRY.

A Man That Knows About It Disposes of the Sentinel's Free-Trade Nonsense.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat: In a recent issue of the Indianapolis Sentinel there appeared an editorial entitled "Starch and the Tariff." The ignorance, or mendacity, or both, of the writer of the article are quite in accordance with the method of reasoning usually adopted by advocates of the Mills bill. I wrote the pamphlet which the Sentinel criticises, and can verify every statement made in it. The Sentinel writer may know more about the starch industry than I do; and Mr. Mills and the Breckinridges, whose standard of a manufacturing establishment is a blacksmith shop in the backwoods, may know more about the subject than I do, but I do not believe it. Their knowledge comes from ignorance: mine is derived from practical experience.

Without answering the many statements that the greed of the Sentinel for falsehood might seem to warrant, I beg to submit a few considerations bearing upon the starch question, having in view the fact that Indiana has within her borders more corn-starch factories than any

other State in the Union. The Sentinel says that the duty on starch (2 cents per pound) "is a prohibitory duty which has resulted in the organization of a starch trust that keeps wages at the minimum, systematically depresses the price of corn, and extorts outrageous prices from consumers, who include the great body of the people."

This statement, in its entirety and in detail, is false. There is no starch trust in this country, and there never has been any such trust in this country. There is no combination, agreement or understanding between domestic starch manufacturers for any purpose whatsoever; and certainly none for the regulation or control of either prices or production of starch. The markets are open, and competition among manufacturers for the sale of their goods has full sway. What that competition is and means. starch manufacturers as well as consumers of starch, well know. The Sentinel deliberately that there is or has been a starch trust. Its own pet sugar trust, whisky trust and Standard Oil trust were the trusts it evidently had in mind, and to the abuses of which it should have direct-

The duty on starch is not prohibitory, and has never been prohibitory in this country under any tariff act. The imports of starch into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were very much larger than in 1887, 1886 or 1885. The only prohibitory duty upon starch of which I have any certain knowledge was that of England prior to adopting her so-called free-trade policy. The British duty then was upon starch made from maize or Indian corn, £9 10s per hundred weight (112 pounds) or equal to 41 cents per pound. The existing rate of duty in this country is 2 cents per pound upon starch, which Mr. Mills proposes to reduce to 1 cent per pound. In other words, he proposes to make the duty about one-fortieth of the duty laid by highly protected England, prior to the time that, baving built up her own starch industry, she thought she could control the markets of the world, and thus could afford free trade in starch.

Wages in starch factories in the United States are not at a minimum. The average rate of wages paid starch operatives in England and Germany does not exceed 56 cents per day, or considerably less than one-half the average rate paid to workmen similarly employed in the United States. I know whereof I speak in this regard from personal observation and investigation in this country and abroad.

The duty on starch does not systematically or in any other way depress the price of corn. On the contrary, every bushel of corn consumed in our starch factories tends to increase the price of corn to the farmer. Why did not the feebleminded political economist of the Sentinel assert that the farmer would be more prosperous and get more for his corn if there was no demand for it and he could not sell it? The idea is a novel one that a demand for and consumption of any product tends to decrease its price. The annual capacity of our domestic starch factories for the consumption of corn is estimated at 12,480,000 bushels, or more than one-third as much as our total exports of corn last year. It requires 480,000 acres of land and 14,400 farmers to produce the corn annually consumed in our starch-works. If the Mills bill were to become a law and the starch factories were to close what new outlet or industry would the farmers find for their 12,480,000 bushels of corn! If our domestic manufacturers are to close, the workmen now employed in them will have to go from the wheel, the spindle and the forge, the plow, the reaper and the hoe. Instead of being consumers of corn, they will have to become producers; and instead of having mouths being fed by farmers at home, they will be engaged in feeding mouths in foreign countries at such prices for grain as the foreigner may dictate. Consumers do not pay outrageous prices for starch by reason of the duty laid upon it. The protection afforded the corn-starch industry by

import duties has not served to increase the price to the home consumer. On the contrary, the average export price has steadily declined from 98-10 cents per pound in 1865, to 57-10 cents in 1875, and to 38-10 cents in 1887. The competition among home manufacturers, without the special aid of imports from foreign countries, has served to thus gradually and steadily reduce the price of starch to the consumer. The States, including all that is used in families and in manufacturing establishments, does not exceed six pounds per capita, which, if valued at 4 cents per pound, would equal 24 cents per capita. This does not appear to be a very onerous burden upon the consumer. Mr. Mills and the advocates of his tariff bill, in order to bolster their cause, assert that the consumption amounts to 662-3 cents per capita, or nearly three times more than it really is. A little lie like this, I presume, does not count with them. But what protection does the farmer get on the corn consumed in the starch factories? The duty on corn is 10 cents per bushel, which, on 12,480,000 bushels, equals \$1,248,000. Divide this last amount among the 14,400 farmers required to raise and market the corn (estimating three men to 100 acres), and we find that each is annually protected to the extent of \$86. I have not yet heard of any farmer who produces corn for starch factories complaining, nor have I heard of any consumer of starch

finding fault with the duty, unless he was a disciple of the new crusade, whose mosto is, "Damn your friends, but save your enemies." My Sentinel critic, whose chief authority for his tariff doctrines is the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, admits, as does also Mr. Mills, that the Mills tariff bill proposes a reduction of 47 27-100 per cent. in the existing rate of duty on starch. In his closing speech, in defense of his bill when upon its passage, Mr. Mills strenuously insisted that the average reduction proposed by the bill was only \$4.61 on the present average rates of duty on each \$100 imported. Why does he single out starch and propose a reduction of 47 27-100 per cent. in the duty on that product, when the average reduction on all other articles is only 4 61-100 per cent. The reduction proposed on starch is ten times greater than the average reduction on other products, if Mr. Mills is to be

The Milis bill proposes a reduction of 13 per cent. in the existing rate of duty on sugar, or from 82 per cent. to 69 per cent. If the duty on sugar is to be reduced only 13 per cent., and starch is to be reduced 47 27-100 per cent. why the discrimination in favor of sugar? Of the sugar consumed in this country 300,000,000 pounds are produced in the Southern States, and 3,000,000,000 pounds are imported. In other words, of the raw sugars consumed in the United States, we produce only a one-tenth part. The protection afforded is to the sugar refiners, who compose the Sugar Trust, and the consumer of sugar is benefited (?) under the Mills bill by being compelled to pay about 21 cents per pound more for his sugar than though sugar were free. But then, this is a small matter, so long as the sugar refiners contribute to the Democratic campaign fund, and the State of Louisiana casts her electoral vote against Harrison and Morton. The corn-starch industry is a domestic industry pure and simple. The corn is produced in our own country; it is manufactured into starch here: and only about 1 per cent. of the starch consumed is imported. We export only about one-fiftieth of the starch we produce, and consume the remainder. And yet the free-trade principle of the Mulls bill allows a reduction of 47 27-100 per cent. in the duty on domestic starch, and in order to save the sugar trust, makes a reduction of only 13 per cent. upon

sugar producer and for the members of the sugar trust? The Sentinel [confidently avows that the Mills bill will reduce the price of starch about 231 per cent. This reduction, it asserts, would come out of the profits of the manufacturer, but how such a result would be reached we are not informed. I will venture the assertion that there is not a starch concern in the United States that

sugar grown in foreign countries. Starch costs the

consumer 24 cents per capita per annum. Why

can be bought for one-half the cost of the plant. If there is 23 per cent, profit in the business to the manufacturer, the Sentinel demagogue had better buy one of these factories, and learn by experience the falsity of his assertion. If any reduction is made in the duty on starch or in the price of starch that reduction will not come from the profits of the manufacturer. The laborers who work in starch factories and the farmers who grow the corn consumed in them, will probably have to stand the reduction unless, as is probable, such a reduction as Mr. Mills proposes results in clos-ing our starch factories altogether. In that event the starch worker would have to find lavor elsewhere and in other pursuits where the ranks are already full. The farmer will have to find a new outlet for his corn, and in markets already

The duty on Indian corn, under our existing

law, is 10 cents per bushel, and the farmer needs and ought to have that degree of protection. Although corn is the starch manufacturer's raw material, and he desires to get it at as low a price as possible, yet the starch manufacturer does not propose to cut the farmer's throat in order to derive a fancied benefit to himself. Our farmers as well as our manufacturers must stand or fall together. A tariff policy that in-jures one will inevitably and in a like degree injure the other. The farmer that favors free starch, finds that his free-trade neighbor favors free wool, and that where he may gain a few cents on starch he will lose as many dollars on his wool. But our citizens with Euglish tariff proclivities say, that the farmer needs no pro-tection on his corn, his wheat and his other crops. The assertion is not true. If the duty on corn were repealed, consum-ers on the Atlantic seaboard could buy their corp in Russia and in the Argentine Republic, and bring it into New York at a less price than Western-grown corn. The exports of corn from the Argentine Republic last year were equal to about one-half of the exports of corn from the United States. Were not the farmer protected on his corn we could to-day land cargoes in New York at a less price than that now quoted in the market for home-grown corn. Western farmers need not be surprised if year, Argentine corn arriving in New York, even in the face of the import duty of 10 cents per bushel. I reiterate, the farmers of the country need the protection for their products that they now enjoy as the result of laws made un-der Republican administrations. When the Knights of the Golden Circle and their ex-confederate allies have crippled our manufacturing industries, they will turn their attention to our agricultural products, and from free wool they will go to free wheat, free corn, free hay, free oats, and so on down along the entire list of protected products of the farm. Let the farmer re of the offerings sent by the allies of the Cobden Club.

It is barely possible that there are farmers in Indiana who do not know to what extent their products are protected, and at the risk of making this letter too long I add the following statement, which I prepared and had printed a few

One of the stock arguments of the ree-traders and of the advocates of the Mills bill is that the import duty on any article raises by the amount of the duty the price of the article to the consumer, and this rule, it is claimed, applies not only to articles imported, but also to similar articles of domestic production. If the import duty on any article is also a tax upon consumers to the amount of the duty, as free-traders claim, the showing would be for the crop year of 1886 in the United States as fol-

Crop. Corn.....1,665,000,000 bu 100 \$166,500,000 Wheat..... 457,218,500 bu 91,443,700 6,000,000 60,000,000 bu 62,400,000 Oats..... 624,000,000 bu 26,000,000 bu 2,600,000 Rye..... Potatoes... 163,000,000 bu 24,450,000 45,000,000 t'n \$2.00 500,000,000 lbs Tobacco... 175,000,000 170,000,000 lbs Rice ..... 7,000,000 350,000,000 lbs Sugar....

The above does not include wool, live animals, cheese, butter, lard, honey, hope, pickles, vinegar, oranges, grapes, raisins, peanuts, etc. If the farmers are not protected, what class in the

We consume within our own borders 97 per cent. of all the corn that we produce, and export only 3 per cent. And yet the free-trade Sentinel would have the farmers of the country throw away the 97 per cent, in order to save the 3 per cent. for their friends in England and other foreign countries.

In order that my British patriot of the Sentinel may not be led further into error, I submit the following statement of the invoice values of imports and exports of corn and potato starch into and from the United States, as shown by the reports of the Treasury Department, and the difference between the same for the years

Year. Export Value, Import Value, Difference Per Lb 1.96c. 1.73c. 1.99c. 1884....4.50c. 2.30c. 2.10c. 1887.....3.79e. 1.69c.

Average difference 1.84 cents. It appears, therefore, that with a duty of 2 cents per pound the rate exceeds by only .16 of a cent per pound the average difference between the export and import price of starch during the past four years. Mr. Mills proposes to make the duty I cent per pound, and to give the foreign starch-maker the remaining .84 of a cent per pound. In the face of these figures the starchmakers of Indiana would doubtless handsomely reward the Sentinel for a process for the manufacture of starch that will enable them to make starch .84 of a cent per pound cheaper than now, and this they must do if they are to compete with foreign-made starches in our own markets. The foreign starch with which domestic starch comes in competition is made principally from potatoes, and is largely export-

ed from Germany. who advocate foreign control of our American markets, say that what we lose by our increase of imports we will gain by an increase of exports. Let us see how this doctrine will work with starch. What new foreign markets does Mr. Mills propose to open to which we can expert starch under more favorable auspices than now! Perhaps the Sentinel is not aware that thirty of the principal countries and provinces of the world levy an import duty upon starch produced in the United States, yet such is the fact. The average rate of duty on starch of these thirty countries is 1.57 cent per pound, or .57 of a cent per pound higher than Mr. Mills proposes in his bill. The following table may be of interest in this connection:

Customs duties levied and collected in foreign countries upon starch produced in the United States, from corn. (maize) or potatoes. Compiled from consular reports as contained in Ex. Dos. No. 58, Forty-ninth Congress, second session, Jan. 5, 1887:

Duty Per Lb. | Country. Duty Per Lb. Argentine Republic .. 2.25 Honduras ... 

 Germany
 .97
 Siam
 .8

 Greece
 1.56
 Spain
 .1

 New Zealand
 .72
 Sweden
 .1.3

If we cannot advantageously export now, with our domestic starch industry in its present condition, I do not perceive how we can export when foreign competition shall have closed the doors of very many of the corn-starch factories now in operation in this country. We shall not only lose our home markets, but fail to find the foreign markets which are delusively offered to us, unless perchance the Congress of the United States proposes to legislate for other countries than our own. It will be perceived that nineteen of the countries which levy a duty on starch, fix a rate higher than one cent per pound, which is the Mills rate. The British colonies of Canada, New South Wales and Victoria all levy duties on from two to four times than as provided Mills bill. We do not hear that they will reduce their duties, nor are we advised that any of the other countries will change their duties on starch. I personally asked Mr. Mills, the two Breckinridges, McMillin, Wilson of West Virginia, and Turner of Georgia, all Southern members of the committee on ways and means, who are supposed to know all about our Northern industries, to point out to me what new markets were to be opened to us. and when. The answer was, "You will have to find them." Perhaps the Sentinel will ex-hibit a few of these new markets, and cause them to prance around in view of domestic starch manufacturers. It would be an act greatly appreciated. We yearn for the condition. We have had enough of the free-trade

I have already extended this letter to too great a length, or I should furnish some pertint figures regarding our domestic starch, the manufacture of which is an important industry in several of the Eastern States. It may be said, however, that the argument against a reduction of the duty on corn starch, will apply with equal force against a reduction

on potato starch. The workmen employed in starch factories in Indiana will do well to beware of the free-trade hand which offers them a loaf. The loaf will be a stone, and the claws of the British lion behind it. Tell me what England wants, and I will tell you what the United States does not want.

New York, Aug 15.

S. D. Phelpa. S. D. PHELPS.

THE WHITE CAPS ONCE MORE

The Extreme Difficulty in Punishing the Midnight Regulators.

Juries Fixed, Courts Defeated and County Officers Threatened-Things Shaped to Bring the Offenders to Justice.

special to the Indiana. olis Journal MARENGO, Aug. 22.-The United States Court has no jurisdiction over the White-Cap out rages. Attorney-general Michener does not hope to accomplish anything by any direct work. He has only authority to look into the matter and report his opinion to the Governor. By his presence at the trials, or by his advice at the sittings of the grand jury, or by his counsel with the State authorities he can accomplish much that will result in ridding the State of the greatest disgrace that has come upon it since the war. The hant for the White Caps will be pushed vigorously and secretly.

Andrew Olistott, an ex-County Commissioner, declares that he knows who a great many of the White Caps are. He is anxious for the Attorney-general to come to his house, bring his deputies with him and stay at his home a month. He will give the whole thing away, tell all be knows, and then sell his property cheap, and leave the country. Ollstott is a man of the courage of his convictions, and there are very few like him. He will be of great help to the officers in these prosecutions.

A very striking attempt was made at a recent sitting of the grand jury of Crawford county to indict White Cappers. "I had twenty-eight informations filed," said Deputy-Prosecutor Thos. Ellsworth, "and evidence enough to very materially aid the grand jury in its work. People blame the local officers, but I tell you we have not overlooked these cases without trying to bring the offenders to justice. The White Caps are a terror, and hold the balance of

Ex-City Marshal Mode, of Leavenworth, was subpænsed before the grand jury. It seems he had received a notice from the White Caps. Marshal Mode had been trying to do his duty in keeping the peace in Leavenworth. He was a soldier in company E, Fifty-eighth Indians, and he knows no fears. "My notice was received one night," he said. "In effect it said I had been troubling the boys too much; that if I didn't quit bothering those who came to town to get a drink they would take me out and pay me back for it. Well, I prepared for them, and concluded if the devils came after me I would sell my life as dearly as possible. I kept the notice and went before the grand jury. George W. Riddell was foreman. He read the White Cap notice and said he would bet he could name the man who wrote it. I asked him how he could tell, and he said because he knew the hand-writing. In spite of this, no investigations were made, and no indictments brought. I know that Presecutor Ellsworth had been working diligently to accumulate facts for the grand jury to work on, but all to no effect." No wonder the Crawford County Democrat

declared the grand jury was a failure.

Ex-County Commissioner Olistott has reason

to feel outraged at the White Caps. He would go to any length to have them prosecuted. The wife of a son of Mr. Ollstott was driven insane by their infamous raid on his (Ollstatt's) house. The young woman was in a delicate condition, and the White Caps called at the house, burst into the door without warning, in search of a young fellow whom they wanted to whip. In searching through the house for him they held revolvers at the head of the young woman and actually frightened her into insanity, and she has not yet recovered. It has been shown here how they assail innocent people, and how they control the juries. "In trying a White Capper," said attorney Funk of Corydon, "we find an endless mystery-ax endless fear, and a resolute determination to say nothing. We can get juries, but how do we know whether there are any White Cape on them or not. We have only three challenges and any jury here will finally disagree." At one time 300 White Cappers rode into Corydor and left orders that money should be recovered into the county treasury that was taken therefrom. A spectator declared that he recognized anjoid farmer named John Miller in the gang. At least Miller was suspected of being a White Cap. He was a well-to-do farmer. Judge Zenor heard of it, and had him called before the grand jury. Miller refused point blank to testify. He said he would not say a word. Judge Zenor sent for Miller, who came before them. The court told him he should testify or go to jail. Miller absolutely refused, and was dismissed. The court then learned that it was rumored that they dare not put Miller in jail, as there were 300 men outside of town who would take him out.

The County Commissioners have not been exempt from the threats and imprecations of the White Caps. At the last board meeting the Commissioners made a trade of the old poorfarm for a newer and better one. They gave \$4,800 in county orders to boot, which is equivalent to \$4,500 in cash, as county orders did not bring par. The Commissioners entered this it was a grand steal. Opinion was divided on that point. Nevertheless, the White Caps sent the commissioners warning that they would suffer for that.

alarmed for their safety, all the county officers and confidential friends and authorities were notified, and a regular arsenal was set up. The whole town of Leavenworth was put on guard that night. Every man had a double-barreled shotgun, but the White Caps came not. Part of the gang camped near town and built a fire, but they did not venture into the place. If they had there would have been bloodshed.

This chapter has been devoted to the facts developed to Attorney-general Michener, to show these outlaws' utter disregard for law and public officials. Each fresh outbreak only served to deepen the disgrace and crown the infamy.

Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia-The L. B. & W. route will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Is., and return, on account of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, Sept. 3 to 10, at one-balf fare. Tickets good to return for thirty GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. I., B. & W. Route, 138 South Illinois street

Niagara Falls Excursion. The last one of the season will leave on Aug. 28, via the popular "Bee-line" railway. Remember the date is Aug. 28, and the rate only \$5. For particulars call on agents Bee-line railway T. C. PECK, P. A. A Flagrant Wrong.

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